THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1853. No. 8.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
84 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes; Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 12, 1853. 95—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 98—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Fellows, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AVERY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 28, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.

Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.

All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns, stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

LADIES' GAITERS AT $1 50.—JUST RECEIVED at the Ladies' Saloon, 200 pairs Ladies' Black Gaiters at $1 50, a superior article, thick and thin soles.

Also, Ladies' Heel Gaiters and Ladies' Gaiters to button at the side, something new.

The various kinds of Ladies' Gaiters, its numerous qualities, colors and make, is truly enormous at the Ladies' Saloon, and we can please every Lady with an article to suit her own taste.

☞ The prices of our goods are actually cheaper for the quality than any others in the State, and we shall always sell them at the lowest figure.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va. Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

QUILTED BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE Ladies' Saloon, two trunks of Gents Quilted Boots, a most superior article for Winter, and for the approaching wet season. Call and supply yourselves at once, while you can get a good fit.

Also, just received, Gents Dress Boots, of medium thickness, for Winter. They are beautiful.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, sign of the large Plate Glass Windows.

Orders from the country carefully attended to.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., sole Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M. D., with 177 new illustrations.
For sale only by H. D. TURNER,
at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnappa, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.

Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

Youatt on the Pig,

Hoare on the Grape Vine,

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,

Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,

The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,

The Rose Culturist,

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.

REPORT

Of the President of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, to the Stockholders, at their Third Annual Meeting, held at Raleigh, on Thursday the 10th of November, 1853.

In the month of January last, the work of relaying the track of the Road from Raleigh to Gaston was completed. In the month of June, the Weldon and Gaston connection was so far completed, that with the consent of the Commissioners having charge of it, our trains commenced running to Weldon, where we connect with the great line of Northern and Southern travel. Having examined and approved the accounts and vouchers, as presented by the Commissioners, the Directors accepted the work at a cost of $175,000, and certificates of Stock in this Company to that amount have been issued to the Subscribers. Our experience thus far justifies the belief that you by no means over-rated the importance of that extension, when in January, 1852, you declared it to be "of vital importance to our Road."

The connection of our Road with the North-Carolina Railroad, at Raleigh, is being pushed forward by our energetic contractor, and will be completed long before the track is laid down on any portion of that Road West of Raleigh. For purposes of general transportation, it will obviously be useless, until some portion of that great work, west of us, is completed; but we were induced to construct it without delay, in order that the Directors of that Company might, if they deemed it advisable, commence laying the track west from Raleigh, without waiting for the completion of their Road from Goldsboro'. Actuated by the same motives, we have offered to transport their iron and other supplies over our Road, at a price which we think will hardly protect us from loss, looking to the advantages we are to derive from the early completion of that portion of the Road, for our remuneration.

From January to October, a gravel train, with an overseer and about 20 hands, was employed in ditching. In October, the force was reduced, and the train placed in charge of the overseers of repairs to be transferred from one to another according to the requirements of the track. A good road bed cannot be made without thorough drainage, and a judicious economy requires that this train shall not be dispensed with, so long as water can in any season stand in contact with any part of the Road.

The Bridges across Crabtree, Neuse, Cedar Creek and Tar River have been thoroughly repaired by a skillful bridge builder, and are now receiving heavy coats of Blake's Fire-proof Paint. The expenditure on them has been large, but not greater than their importance demanded. They are now in no respect inferior to the original structures, and without accident from fire, against which they are carefully guarded, will require no repairs, except occasional coats of paint, for many years. The bridge across Roanoke, at Gaston, needs extensive and costly repairs, for the most urgent of which timber has been provided and transported to the spot. But the insalubrity of the locality in summer and fall, high water, and more urgent demands elsewhere for the labor at our disposal, have prevented us from commencing operations on it. It is regarded as entirely safe for the passage of trains.

A party of eight laborers under a competent mason, has been employed since January in repairing broken Culverts. Fair progress has been made, but a great deal remains to be done.

During the year, a fruitful source of delay, vexation and loss in transportation has been removed by the erection of Wood Houses at Raleigh, Franklinton, Kittrill's, Henderson, Warrenton, Littleton and Gaston, and comfortable houses have been provided for the laborers at various points.

Several of the Warehouses are in a decayed condition, and as soon as the pecuniary condition of the Company shall seem to justify it, a beginning towards replacing them ought to be made, by the erection of a fire-proof brick building of adequate dimensions at Henderson. This, however, may be more advantageously postponed, than can suitable warehouses at Gaston and Weldon, without which this Company is, and must continue in important particulars subject to, the control of other than the Directors appointed by you, besides giving just ground of complaint to the Companies whose warehouses we use.

An Engine-house, Car-house and numerous additions to the Shops and their furniture, are of pressing importance, and ought to receive the earliest attention compatible with a prudent regard to your other interests.

Our Motive-power is ample for even more business than we have, and is in excellent condition. Our supply of Passenger-cars is insufficient. Two Post-office and Baggage-cars ought to be purchased, and those now used converted, in our own shop, into plain but substantial Passenger-cars. Of Freight-cars we have enough, and our own shop is now turning them out fast enough to keep pace with the increase of business. The existing system of interchanging them with two different and rival companies, subjects us to embarrassment and our business to occasional derangement; but the abandonment of that system, if it should be found necessary, would be attended with no serious inconvenience to the Company or the community.

The Expenditure for Extraordinary Repairs will continue to be large during the current year; but that ought not to excite surprise nor create discouragement, when it is borne in mind that for a Capital Stock of $975,000, and a Funded Debt of $100,000, we have a Road and equipment on which has been expended nearly two-and-a-half millions of dollars, and which could not now be furnished for much less than double the present Capital Stock.

Treasurer's Statement (A.) will exhibit to you the Receipts and Disbursements of the year ending 30th September. Out of the balance in his hands on that day, the Directors have appropriated $2,500 to a Sinking Fund and declared a Dividend of Three per cent. The profits on the business of the year have been 6½ per cent., but a portion has been expended on the Road, and it was not deemed advisable to create a debt by issuing Scrip. To have the present means of the Company, the sum of $7,896,19 due on Stock must be added to the balance of $51,021,91, making $58,918,10 (B.)

The Receipts from Transportation have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Speculations on our probable income hereafter could be of no value, and would possess little interest, as they would necessarily be vague and their realization would depend on events which we cannot control and of the effect of which we have as yet no experience. Rival lines may deprive us of expected business from afar off. No great line of travel or freight from a distance may ever pour its contributions into your treasury. But so long as you adhere to the policy of building up and improving the country through which your Road is located, that country can and will sustain the Road and make it profitable. Whilst we may expect a large accession to our business from our western connections, it is a great error to suppose that we are dependent on them for our profits. As long as you enable farmers to obtain fertilizers, your home business must be the most important and interesting, because it is capable of almost indefinite enlargement, and *no rival work can deprive you of it.* We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that that business will insure to you moderate and constantly increasing profits on your investment. The great Central Road, the Clarksville Road, and the Road from Raleigh to the Coal Mines, [if sufficient coal should be developed to justify the building of such a Road,] will only add to the profits of an already paying Road.

During the last three months of the year, we derived the most signal advantages from the extension of our Road to Weldon, and the day Schedule for our Passenger trains. We possessed neither of these advantages until late in June, except to the extent that they could be availed of by an inferior tri-weekly train carrying freight and passengers.

A fair and judicious economy has been arrived at; and whilst we cannot hope that every useless expenditure has been avoided, we think as little has been wasted as could reasonably be expected. If you will consider the cost of transportation over our heavy grades, the regularity and efficiency of the operations on the Road since its re-construction, the large number of Depot agents and hands we are obliged to employ, and that more than half our business passes over less than half of the Road, on which we have been receiving no more per mile than the Companies connected with us, to whom it is all through business, as think you will regard the year's expenditure as reasonable. On freights and passengers sent from way-depots to Petersburg and Portsmouth, we ought to receive a larger proportion of the charge than we now receive, and such an arrangement ought to be effected with the Companies north of us.

Since your last Annual Meeting, Maj. John S. Eaton, one of the Directors of the Company, has departed this life. To eminent social virtues and large liberality to all works of improvement, he added a devotion to the interests of this Company and a zeal in its service, which entitle him to be held by you in grateful remembrance. Equally with his associates in the management of its affairs, you will deplore his loss.

The undersigned would do injustice to the subordinate officers in the service of the Company, if he were to fail to acknowledge in this public manner, how much of our success during the past year has been due to their fidelity and devotion to your interests. The finest spirit has been manifested in every department. Alacrity in the discharge of all the duties demanded by the interest and reputation of the Company, and promptness in conforming to regulations prescribed by superior authority, have characterized the operations of the year. The Superintendent of Transportation, by his vigilance and industry, has entitled himself to your approbation, and the performance of the machinery attests the skill and attention of the Superintendent of Shops.

There was adopted on this Road at an early day, and has been steadily adhered to, the practice of taking into its service young men of our own State, and educating them for its various employments, in preference to strangers already trained, but perhaps fugitives from other Roads. By this policy you have obtained and have now the means of keeping up a body of employees identified with the work in feeling and interest, feeling a pride in the success of its operations, and of whom the Road is not only the means of support but the home. With such men, not only are the cases of misconduct less frequent, but the hands of authority are greatly strengthened, when a discharge from your service is not only a loss of employment, which perhaps may be as readily obtained elsewhere, but is also an expulsion from home. So much of the success or failure of Railroad operations is due to the fidelity or infidelity of subordinate agents, that we consider it of sufficient importance to justify us in recommending a careful and continued adherence to a policy at once promotive of your own interest and of the prosperity of the State.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

(A.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

Transportation,	$ 22,571 76
Repairs of Road,	14,202 19
Repairs of Engines, Cars, &c.,	14,388 36
Depots,	6,659 91
Contingencies,	801 64
Salaries,	2,459 33
	61,167 19
Reconstruction of Road,	133,421 74
Connection at Raleigh,	6,081 46
Interest Account,	* 2,557 29
" on Loan,	1,728 84
Bills Payable,	73,750 00
Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1853,	51,021 91
	$ 329,728 43

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

EXHIBIT of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, on the 30th September, 1853.

To Capital Stock,		By Cost of Road from Raleigh to Gaston,	$ 400,000 00
" Bonds issued, redeemable in 10 years,	$ 973,300 00	" Reconstruction,	545,180 23
" Bills Payable, due Bank of the State N. C.,	100,000 00	" Connection from Gaston to Weldon,	175,000 00
" Profits applied to Reconstruction,	42,000 00	" " at Raleigh, to date,	6,081 46
" " from Transportation, unappropriated, Sept. 30, 1852, [a.]	10,961 69		$ 1,126,261 69
	58,918 10	By Petersburg R. R. Co., due on account,	17,697 56
		" Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. Co.,	3,899 91
		" Agents, in transitu,	5,081 64
		" Capital Stock, amount still due,	7,896 19
		" Bank of the State N. C., on deposite,	10,417 94
		" Accounts for Freight, uncollected,	2,060 29
		" Bills receivable, for notes on hand,	11,976 52
		" Cash at Treasurer's office,	18 05
	$ 1,185,179 79		$ 1,185,179 79

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL EXHIBIT of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, on the 30th September, 1853.

To Capital Stock,		By Cost of Road from Raleigh to Gaston,	$ 400,000 00
" Bonds issued, redeemable in 10 years,	$ 973,300 00	" Reconstruction,	545,180 23
" Bills Payable, due Bank of the State N. C.,	100,000 00	" Connection from Gaston to Weldon,	175,000 00
" Profits applied to Reconstruction,	42,000 00	" " at Raleigh, to date,	6,081 46
" " from Transportation, unappropriated, Sept. 30, 1852, [a.]	10,961 69		$ 1,126,261 69
	58,918 10	By Petersburg R. R. Co., due on account,	17,697 56
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		" Bills receivable, for notes on hand,	11,976 52
		" Cash at Treasurer's office,	18 05
	$ 1,185,179 79		$ 1,185,179 79

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY, NEGROES, &c. We noticed, last week, the sale of the late S. L. Hart's Teats Bridge Plantation, to David Hinton of Wake, for $25,000. This week his town property was divided and sold—the dwelling house (formerly James Weddell's) for $2750, to Weldon S. Hunter—the Store Lot, for $1500 to Wm. L. Hart—and the Stable lot, for $850 to F. L. Bond. The part of the lot adjoining the Store lot, formerly occupied by William Crockat, was sold by Mr. Weddell a few weeks since to W. H. Powell for $1750.

On Tuesday last, a negro woman aged 36 years and her three children, the oldest aged about 6 years, sold at public sale for $1705—three boys, aged from 10 to 12 years, sold at private sale for about $2300—and a negro girl aged about 14 years, for $710.

We are told that negro men are hiring for $200 per year, for river and turpentine purposes.

Tarborough Southerner.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—*Cincinnati, Dec. 6th.* Hogs are selling at $4 25 a $4 35. The prices current reports 140,000 hogs, received thus far, against 190,000 up to the corresponding date last year. There is an increase in the receipts from Kentucky, but a falling off from Indiana and Ohio, the latter being late in sending forward this season.

In response to a call of the Standard asking information of the progress, &c., of this end of the Central Railroad, we would state that we understand all the grading is in a state of completion from this point to Salisbury. Cross ties are now being laid along the route, and iron, judging from the pile, enough at our depot to build the track nearly to Concord.

We are glad to see the energy with which this great State work is pushed. We are not one of those who think its completion will check or otherwise interfere with the trade or commerce of our growing town. It is a work in which the whole State is interested, and when it is extended at the one end to the beautiful harbor of Beaufort, and then to the Tennessee line in the other direction, with a branch to this town and another to Danville, Va., we then will have devised and completed a scheme of internal improvement that will develope the resources of the State, and will be of equal benefit and advantage to every section. That is the only plan that would be just and equitable. The State should not legislate in favor of any one point, but so as to embrace as far as possible the multifarious interests of all its various parts. We think the wants of the country require as soon as the Central Road is completed to Greensboro', that the connexion with Richmond should be made by a branch from there to Danville—that will make this half of the State Road the great northern and southern thoroughfare, and will open a communication to a southern market to all the land lying in the rich valley of the Dan; and the tobacco and flour that now seek an outlet at Richmond will come here on its way to the interior southern States. It is the interest of this whole region that that connexion should be made, and we cannot see what eastern interest it conflicts with.

The tobacco is now hauled in wagons from that section here to take the Railroad, and if it was completed to Greensboro' it would still come in this direction, because a southern market affords the seller a better remuneration; and it is more economical and convenient to transfer it from this point to Augusta or any of the interior towns of Georgia or Alabama, than from Wilmington. What will not come round by this point will go to Richmond. The idea of that connection benefitting Virginia is a clear mistake. It will be the means of drawing an increased amount of her products in this direction. It will greatly benefit the Richmond and Danville Road by attracting to it a large portion of the northern and southern travel. The producer should have a choice of markets, and his own interest will decide where he will go.

We are North Carolinian in feeling and interest, and we go heart and soul for whatever will build her up and develope her agricultural and commercial resources, but we cannot favor a forced system of internal improvements. We are willing for this western extension provided we were permitted to tap it at some convenient point, and a jealousy of Charleston should not prevent it. *Charlotte Democrat.*

We transfer the above article from the Charlotte Democrat entire, in order that it may be seen that our western brethren have not given up the idea of a connection between Greensboro' and Danville, Va. Without doubt there is still a strong feeling in favor of it in some portions of the West. The scheme which the Democrat renews is one well calculated to make Western North Carolina a theatre of contention between Richmond and Charleston, each striving for a monopoly of its trade. Excepting that portion of it which relates to Beaufort, we can see nothing in this plan which would be likely to benefit any of our own towns. North Carolina has already done much for the benefit of Virginia and South Carolina. How much more is she expected to do? For our own part we are strongly impressed with the notion that this policy should be changed; that it is high time we should begin to do more for our own State and our own cities, and less for other States and cities.

The Central Railroad charter was passed at the session of '48–'49 partly to conciliate the interest favoring the Danville and Charlotte connexion, and in pursuance of this idea we doubt not that it was made to describe a *semi-circle*, connecting Greensboro' and Charlotte, *two points* in this very Danville and Charlotte connexion. We had hoped that our friends of the West were satisfied with this concession; but we find some at least are not.

Our own immediate section is not much interested in this connexion between Greensboro' and Danville. We should suffer but little by it, however. Other towns of North Carolina are interested, and might be injured by it, and that forms, in our estimation, a sufficient reason why we should enter our protest against it. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

We went to press last week amidst great excitement occasioned by the attempt of the murderer Carawan to kill one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and his shooting himself before the court and jury. We presume the particulars of the transaction will not be uninteresting to our readers.

On being told that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, he simply remarked—"They have found against me." On passing out from the jail, he bade the wife of the jailor good by, and when he stepped into the street he was in tears. This passed off instantly, and he went into the court room looking sterner and more undaunted than usual. He received the verdict of "*guilty*" without moving a muscle. The first that was seen of the pistol was just as the crowd commenced moving to leave the court room. He was pointing it at Mr. Warren, and at the same instant fired. He opened his hand, let the pistol drop, thrust the hand into his bosom, drew out another pistol, and was in the act of putting it to his head, when Mr. Hinton seized his arm and drew it down upon the railing, Carawan leaning his head over till it touched the muzzle of the pistol, when he fired. The whole act, shooting both pistols, was done almost in a second. How Mr. Warren escaped with his life is a miracle almost. He was standing within six feet of Carawan when he fired, in the act of taking up his hat to leave the court room.

For some hours after his death, Carawan's countenance bore a demoniacal appearance, but this gradually wore off, and when his face assumed its natural appearance, a cast of it, in plaster was taken, and a Daguerrotype likeness, to enable the publisher of the forthcoming volume containing the trial and sketch of his life, to give an accurate portrait of him.

On examination of his trunks, a curious medley was found—life of himself written whilst in prison; numerous letters, some of which disclose a damning tale; packages of powder and shot, a mixture just like that with which he killed Lassiter being in one of the bags; arsenic so carefully wrapped up as not to lead to mistake, and a phial of medicine such as, the Doctors say, one would not dream of finding in the possession of a clergyman.

Carawan has for years been pursuing a course of guilt and crime, the evidence of which will astonish even the believers in human utter depravity. The murder of the school master was not the first murder he has committed. How he managed to retain such a hold in the confidence and affections of so many friends, some of whom are the best men in the State, is a mystery to those who do not know with what fearful and wonderful gifts he was endowed.

His friends were here in strong force during the trial, actively exerting themselves to procure his acquital till the evidence of his guilt became overpowering. They had regarded him as an Apostle suffering persecution for righteousness' sake.

We learn that the jury on retiring to make up their verdict stood 6 to 6. When the Judge called them back to correct his charge they stood 7 to 5, the majority being for acquital. After that they stood at first 9 for convicting to 3 for acquital, then 11 to 1. They agreed upon the verdict early in the morning.

Carawan was buried in the old field back of the county alms house, near the old gallows. His relatives in Hyde sent for the body on Saturday, and it was disinterred. *North State Whig.*

LATE COL. LOUIS D. WILSON'S PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE. We learn that the suit involving the Property of the late Col. Wilson in that State, (acquired after his will was made and estimated to be worth about $8000,) in which this County and the heirs at law were at issue, has been decided in favor of the County. In this State, property similarly situated, was decided by law in favor of the heirs. This swells the amount bequeathed by Col. Wilson for the benefit of the paupers of this county to $30,000, and is a final settlement of all litigated claims. What shape or form the bequest is to take, has not as yet been fully decided upon by our County Court, who are the Trustees of the fund.

Tarborough Southerner.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1853.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is a rather singular fact that North Carolina is the only State in the Confederacy in which the people are disturbed and harassed by Whig politicians on the subject of the public lands. In other States the people are so well satisfied with the established policy of the government in relation to the lands, and so thoroughly fixed in their notions, that politicians who endeavor to raise a panic or clamor on the "plunder" question, have but little attention accorded them.

We have, therefore, looked with no small degree of interest to what the President would say in his Message on the subject; and we come forward now to declare, once for all, that we are not only satisfied but gratified with the views he has expressed. He stands just where Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk stood on this question; and what he says is so well said and so clear, that no one can misunderstand or misinterpret him. He first shows that the land sales during the second and third quarters of 1852, amounted to $623,687, and for the second and third quarters of 1853, to $2,226,876; and the inference is clear that this increase of sales is due, in a great measure, to the policy of granting alternate sections for improvements, which has seldom failed to produce the increase referred to. And yet this alternate section policy, sanctioned by all former administrations, and particularly by Mr. Fillmore in signing the bill granting land for the Illinois Railroad, is strongly and habitually condemned by Whig papers and politicians in this State.

The following extracts from the Message will serve to show the views of the President on this subject:

"It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the federal treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may allow.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle."

He first expresses his confidence in the wisdom and justice of the present land system; he next adverts to the fact that the Report of the Secretary of the Interior will show that the *net profits* from the sales of public lands, up to June, 1853, amounted to the large sum of $53,289,465; he then recommends, not a change in the system, but an extension of it over Utah and New Mexico; he next speaks of the light in which he regards the public domain, and then proceeds to give his opinions, which we regard as entirely sound, as to the power of the government over the lands and the rule which should prevail in making grants of alternate sections. We invite particular attention to the last paragraph we have quoted. The President declares it the duty of the government, in disposing of the public domain, to do so as a "prudent proprietor"; and he holds that grants of lands for Railroads "should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works." It is evident that bills granting alternate sections for Railroad purposes, of which Whig politicians complain, and which Mr. Fillmore approved, will meet no favor at the hands of Gen. Pierce. He will act for the government just as he would for himself under similar circumstances; schemes of "land plunder," and bills to grant lands in cases where the reserved sections cannot be enhanced in price, will not only encounter his disapprobation in their inception, but he will put his veto upon them, if necessary to protect the public domain. These are the positions which the Republican party has uniformly maintained on this question.

Distribution, whether of the lands or their proceeds, *cannot take place under Gen. Pierce's administration.* His Message leaves not the slightest ground for hope on the subject by those in favor of such a policy. He is not only silent in regard to distribution—he not only declines to recommend any such measure to Congress, but he expressly bears testimony to the "wisdom and justice" of the present policy, and recommends its extension and perpetuation.

☞ We had the pleasure, on Sunday forenoon last, of hearing a discourse in the Episcopalian Church in this place, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson. We were much impressed by his manner, and by the sound and elevated nature of his sermon. Such a Bishop cannot fail to engage the undivided affections of all the members of his Diocese, while much must be effected for vital piety by his ministrations. Two persons were baptized on the occasion, and six confirmed.

CONGRESS. On Wednesday last eulogiums were pronounced in the Senate and House on the character of Vice President King; and on Thursday the House adjourned over to Monday to allow time to the Speaker to appoint the standing committees.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Our cotemporary of the Register, having given up until a more convenient season his exhortations in favor of "English practices," and having come to the conclusion that of all extinct Whig issues the land distribution humbug is likely to pay best, is crowding on his readers, week by week, the stereotyped declarations and declamation of the last ten years on the subject, and endeavoring to convince the people—whom as a good Federalist he proposes to instruct, manage, and save from themselves—that unless they come forward *now*, and divide the lands, they will be squandered, with the approbation of a Democratic President, on the new States. In his issue of Saturday last he says:

"The magnanimity and disinterestedness of the "Standard," and the locofoco leaders of this State, generally, exceed any thing of which we have ever read in history or fiction. They are not merely willing to divide the public lands, the heritage of the Old Thirteen States, with the new, but they insist on giving the latter all right and title to them, without reserving so much as a "pepper-corn." We have heretofore demonstrated that the present plan of throwing the proceeds of the public lands into the common Treasury has become a mere sham, a cloak for concealing the grasping demands of the Western States and people."

And he then goes on to admit that Mr. Fillmore signed all the bills granting public lands to new States during his term of office, but very coolly assumes that it is a matter of little consequence to the people of the old States "what were the opinions of Mr. Fillmore on this subject last year"!

But we will dispose of the Editor's statements in the order in which we have presented them.

The irony of the Editor, as discovered to the world in the first sentence above quoted, is both striking and refreshing. We confess "the iron *has* entered our soul"—but we feel nearly as deeply grieved on the Editor's account as on our own, for the reason that it appears from this first sentence, that his range of reading in history and fiction has been, somehow or other, most unfortunately circumscribed and limited. We fear the Editor had a habit, when a boy, of *skipping* his lessons as he has our arguments; or it may be that, beginning with facts and first principles, and being honestly inclined, as the countryman was at the Tremont House, to eat his way through the "bill of fare," he has not yet reached, according to the books, the delightful domains referred to. But if struck by and stuck at first principles and facts, what has he not done in fiction, and that too without the aid of books? We know of no achievement of his in this respect which is more striking than that exhibited when he charges that the Democrats "are not merely willing to divide the public lands, the heritage of the old thirteen States, with the new, but they insist on giving the latter all right and title to them, without reserving so much as a pepper-corn." Now this declaration is positively untrue out and out, and we challenge the Editor to an effort even to make it good. The Democrats hold the public lands to be, what the deeds of cession and the manner in which they were purchased declare them to be, the common property of *all* the States, as States united; and that Congress can neither divide these lands among the States, nor give any State or States undue advantages in "disposing" of them. But the Editor adds "that the present plan of throwing the proceeds of the public lands into the common treasury has become a mere sham, a cloak for concealing the grasping demands of the Western States and people." Has he fairly examined the President's Message? Has he not seen that the President says that the *net profits* from the sales of the public lands have amounted to over fifty millions of dollars? And is it not clear, as these profits have gone into the common treasury to support the common government, that the people have been required to pay, because of this, *fifty millions less by way of tariff taxes?* And has this been of no benefit to the old States—to North Carolina? There might have been danger, and there was danger under Whig rule, as the Register admits, that the public lands would be squandered on the new States; but we now have the word of honor of the President that the "power to dispose of the public domain" *shall be used no otherwise "than might be expected from a prudent proprietor";* and "that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, *where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works.*" Is not this the true doctrine? Will the Register object to a *prudent proprietorship* in the general government over these lands? Is not this—a "prudent" management of the lands—the very thing he has been contending for all along? If so—and we take it to be unmistakably so—*then the Message has settled the question;* and our friends, who have had doubts and apprehensions on the subject, may repose upon the Message as upon a rock.

But the Register says it is of little consequence to the people "what were the opinions of Mr. Fillmore on this subject last year." We submit that it *is* of material consequence, as affording an insight into the motives, the hypocrisy of Whig leaders on this question. In 1840, when they had power, they gave the advantage to the new States by their land bill, and mocked the old States by a promise which they never performed; and last year, at Baltimore, these very North Carolina Whig leaders voted forty-three times for Mr. Fillmore for President—for Mr. Fillmore, who had signed all the bills squandering lands on new States passed during his term; and then they came home and set up a cry in behalf of the old States and against the very policy which they had sanctioned and endorsed! Can they deny this? Again, *why were they silent, in their last Baltimore Convention, on this question?* Why did not Mr. Miller, or Mr. Haywood, or Mr. Boyden—who, it is said, had an important agency in framing the Resolutions—insist on some declaration in favor of the old States? The reason was, Bennett's and the Homestead bills were pending before Congress, and the Convention did not intend to embarrass the party. The issue was left unrecognized and floating, in order that it might be dropped in one locality and urged in another, where it was supposed to be popular, as for instance in North Carolina. This is a specimen, in brief, of the conduct of these politicians on this question. It has been *hypocritical* from the start, and the people see the fact and understand it in its true light; and they are also capable of drawing the contrast between the course of Whig leaders on this question and the manly and "prudent" policy announced by the President.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of the United States met in Washington on Monday last—present, Chief Justice Taney, Justices McLean, Wayne, Nelson, Geyer, Curtis, Catron, and Campbell. After opening, the Court, according to custom, adjourned, and accompanied by its officers, waited upon the President.

☞ We received no mail from Washington on Sunday night, and are therefore deprived of our usual Washington letter. We shall hold our paper open, however, so as to give items of importance by Monday night's mail.

WHIG MEETINGS, &c.

Whig meetings have been held in Wake, Brunswick and Orange. The Hon. W. P. Mangum presided in the Orange meeting. Resolutions were passed and delegates appointed to the Whig State Convention which is to assemble here on the 21st of the ensuing February. Judge Mangum, being called upon for a speech, declined, "stating that he did not expect ever to make another political speech." This is a pretty good determination on the part of the Judge, but we doubt whether he will be able to adhere to it.

The Brunswick meeting nominated George Davis for Governor. *But not one word was said, in either of these meetings, about Whig principles.* It is true the Brunswick Resolution has a running allusion to "sound conservative principles"—but it is not stated, *what* those "sound conservative principles" are expected or intended to be. Give us a *little* light, gentlemen. What do you think, just now, of Free Suffrage?—of the basis?—of a Convention? Are you opposed to the administration of Gen. Pierce? Are you for a high Tariff, a national Bank, and an assumption by the federal government of the State debts?

The Charlotte Whig, with a simplicity as delightful as it is remarkable, advises the approaching Whig Convention not to "touch or moot" the questions of Free Suffrage and Convention. The Editor hopes the "Convention will leave these questions out of its deliberations, and not commit the party or the candidate to any course of policy on them, because they belong exclusively to the people." Well, we should like to know if it does not "belong exclusively to the people" to interrogate candidates for public station; and what is the Whig candidate to say? This, however, is just like Federalism; the people are to be asked to vote in the dark—to elect gentlemen as their representatives who do not deem it prudent to "commit" themselves on important public questions! The Whig politicians of this State, to use a common expression, will find "Jordan a hard road to travel," no matter which "fork" they may take. Our cotemporary of the Charlotte Whig is in favor of going right ahead without regard to forks. He is so great a friend to the people that he does not wish to have them troubled with the opinions of public men on public measures!

MR. DOBBIN'S REPORT.

We shall publish a portion of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy in our next Saturday's issue, and the remainder on Wednesday, so as to present the whole of it in our Weekly paper.

It is a document which will leave its mark for good upon the service and the history of the times. As the Baltimore Sun well says, "it is one of the most interesting public documents we have read for a long time. It may not command the *eclat* of a Hulsemann letter, or a Kosta manifesto, for the want of a point *d'appui* from which to reach the popular mind; but it is not the less creditable to the intelligence, application, zeal and patriotism of its author than were either of those prodnctions. It gives evidence of a real concern about the subject discussed—a desire to effect sound, practical and progressive reform in the department to which it refers; and, in our opinion, contains a number of suggestions worthy of particular attention and decided action at the hands of Congress." The Washington Union, in publishing the Report, says:

"REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. It is one of the distinctive features in the times that the public mind has been directed of late with more than usual interest to our navy. Reform in this branch of the public service has been a favorite topic of newspaper discussion, whilst the sentiment seems to have been very nearly universal that an increase of the naval force is essential, whether we have regard to our public defence or to our commercial interests. Mr. Dobbin has devoted his mind with constant anxiety to the investigation of the whole subject, and we now have the pleasure of laying before our readers the conclusions to which he has arrived. Without comment, we commend his suggestions and views to the country as worthy of earnest consideration. His whole report will be found to be replete with interesting and valuable information, whilst his recommendations as to an increase of the navy and as to reforms in the service will secure the ready attention of Congress. The report is prepared in characteristic clearness, force and method, reflecting the highest credit upon the ability, as well as the industry and energy, of the Secretary of the Navy. The friends of the navy will find in Mr. Dobbin's report the best evidence of the wisdom which guided the President in selecting him to manage this department of the public service."

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We publish to-day the able and interesting Report of Mr. Branch, the President, to the late meeting of the stockholders of this Road.

We learn, from tables accompanying the Report in pamphlet form, that the total income of the Road from freight, mail, and passengers for October 1852 to October, 1853, was $119,084 53—being $4,860 68 more than for the preceding year. The total receipts for July, August, and September last were $10,897 87, $12,293 13, and $15,435 08, against $6,741 36, $8,427 86, and $10,898 38 for the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The Annual and General Exhibits of the Treasurer will be found appended to the Report in our paper to-day.

The Company has the following Engines, in good condition: Wake, Warren, Franklin, Graham, Granville, Raleigh, Tempest, Volcano, Tornado and Hornet. Clarksville is being rebuilt, and the Halifax and the Tredegar works, Richmond, will be delivered shortly, of the same class with the Graham. The Company are four first-class passenger cars, in good condition.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE. On Monday last, some of the following lots, belonging to the Clarke estate, were made in this City. They were sold under a decree of the Court of Equity to effect a partition:

The Store, at present occupied by Schloss & Co., to Isaac Procter, for the sum of $3,900.

The Store, at present occupied by I. Prout, to Wm. D. Johnson, for the sum of $1,865.

The lot on which Major Clarke's brick office stands, about half an acre in size, to Jeff. Fisher, for $760.

Major Clarke, a lot opposite Mr. Cosbys, for $670.

Wm. J. Griffis, a lot next to Clarke's old shop, about one-third of an acre, for $670.

Two lots near Bat. F. Moore's house on the Square, each having a small house on it, one to J. M. Clarke, for the sum of $599. The other to W. W. Holden, for $760. *Raleigh Register.*

On Monday last the Stuart lot, on Fayetteville Street, near the Capitol, was sold at auction for $275. This is something over $60 per foot. Mr. Worthington was the purchaser.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. The immense printing and book establishment of the Harpers, in New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars. The fire originated from the bursting of the boiler of a steam engine in the printing room.

☞ By Divine permission, the new Episcopal Church in this City will be consecrated on Thursday the 22d inst. The attendance of the Clergy of the Diocese, and the public generally, is specifully requested.

MR. GUTHRIE'S REPORT.

We are indebted to the Richmond Enquirer for the following synopsis of the Report of Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. Our limits will not permit us to publish the Reports of all the Cabinet officers at length, but we shall lay the material portions of each before our readers:

"REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The very able and interesting report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was transmitted to this office yesterday, but the unusual pressure on our columns excludes it from our issue of this morning. We will submit it to our readers at the earliest possible moment.

Meanwhile, it may be well to put the reader in possession of some of the more important facts and suggestions of the report, and to indicate the nature of the fiscal policy which Secretary Guthrie develops.

Whig Secretaries in their estimate of the revenue from impost, invariably fall short of the actual receipts. Mr. Corwin estimated the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, at $49,000,000 00; whereas, the actual returns exhibited a revenue from impost alone of $58,931,865 52. The total revenue of the government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, including a balance on hand 1st July, 1852, of $14,632,186 37, amounted to $75,969,710 77. For the same period the expenditures, including payments on account of public debt, were $54,026,818 21—leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1853, of $21,942,892 56. The actual receipts from all sources for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, were $21,356,378 92, which, with the balance in the treasury, made a total sum of $43,299,271 48. The actual expenditures for the same quarter, were but $15,081,388 70—leaving a balance in the treasury, September 30th, 1853, of $28,217,887 78. Mr. Guthrie estimates the total receipts for the entire fiscal year, terminating 30th June, 1854, at $68,517,887 78; and the expenditures for the same period at $57,251,283 16—leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on 1st July, 1854, of $11,266,604 62. He estimates the receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, with balance on hand, at $66,266,604 62. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $51,000,277 12—leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1855, of $15,206,327 50.

The public debt on 1st July, 1853, was $72,401,087 27, since which date, up to the 3d December, 1853, it has been reduced to the sum of $56,336,157 43—$3,342,150 being redeemed between the 1st July, 1852, and the 4th of March, 1853, and $12,722,779 75 from 4th March, 1853, to 3d December, of the same year. It thus appears that the present Administration has progressed rather more rapidly than its Whig predecessor, in the redemption of the public debt. In this connexion, Mr. Guthrie reprehends the practice of Mr. Corwin in transferring funds from the Treasury to the hands of agents, for the purpose of buying in public stock. And, not without reason; for Corwin made it the means of accommodating favorites at the hazard of the Treasury. Mr. Guthrie also objects to the mode adopted by his predecessor for the transfer of funds from one place of deposit to another, on the same ground of favoritism and danger of loss. Indeed, he apprehends that the sum of $100,000 has already been embezzled in this manner—which sum Mr. Corwin had entrusted to an agent, *without taking any security*. This is an exploit of Whig genius for finance, and an evidence of Whig regard for the security of the public funds. Mr. Guthrie gives the opinion that the Department should require the public money to be always in the Treasury, or in the custody of the Assistant Treasuries and depositories designated by law, and that all powers vested in the Department in relation to the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, should be entrusted to and received by its officers. This is a sound principle, is liable to no abuse, and will protect the Treasury from the plunder of favorites. When Mr. Guthrie came into office, he found that Secretary Corwin had advanced to agents (political favorites) $2,243,000 for the purchase of the public debt, and $1,475,000 to transfer to different localities.

Secretary Guthrie explains at length the policy of the Administration in regard to the purchase of the public debt, shows its effects in relieving the pressure in the money market, and concludes that "the result has been satisfactory." "It is considered," says he, "that the present prosperous condition of the Treasury, growing out of the great prosperity of all the industrial pursuits of the country, affords an opportunity to apply the surplus to the discharge of the public debt, and that it should not be left to embarrass the operation of the government in any future contingency which may require all its energies and resources." The country will applaud this sentiment.

Mr. Guthrie also explains the basis of his estimate of future receipts and expenditures, and satisfactorily accounts for fluctuations both in the revenue and expenses of the government.

The imports of the fiscal year 1853 were, $267,978,647, and the exports were $230,452,250. This disparity is apparent, not real. Mr. Guthrie correctly says that "a fair estimate for profits on our ports, and the freights of our vessels, would cast the balance of this account in our favor, without estimating the money brought in by emigrants, of which no account is taken."

Mr. Guthrie suggests an important modification of the Tariff. He proposes an addition to the list of articles free of duty, which will deduct $8,000,000 from the receipts from customs—a very substantial concession to the principle of free trade, and a considerable advance in the direction indicated by Mr. Walker in his famous report. The particular articles proposed to be exempted from impost are enumerated in a table which does not accompany the report. Mr. Guthrie recommends a reduction of duty on other articles which will further diminish the reveuue about $4,500,000. This still leaves the revnue, computed upon the imports of 1853, at about $45,000,000 from customs—a sum amply sufficient for the exigencies of the Government. In this connexion the Secretary propounds the following just and philosophic principle, "when revenue is not needed, articles of general use for manufacturing or other purposes, not the growth or production of the United States, or but partially so, should not be taxed; and no higher taxes should be levied on other importations than may be necessary for the economical wants of the Government, thus leaving commerce as free and unrestricted as possible." It is not proposed to change the principle of *ad valorem* duties, but the Secretary suggests it for the consideration of Congress, whether a *specific* duty on iron, made from the average of the last three or four years *ad valorem* duties, would not be to the advantage of the producer and the consumer, as well as of the revenue. Salt he proposes to exempt from duty. The table of tonnage accompanying the report, shows that our tonnage is now 4,407,010 tons, and exceeds that of any preceding year by 268,000 tons. A table exhibiting the operations of the mint accompanies the report, and shows the entire coinage to the 31st October last to have been $870,008,192 50, the gold coinage from the 1st January to the 31st October of the year 1853 to have been $46,998,945 60, and the silver coinage $6,996,235, and proves an active and growing demand for gold and silver as a currency for actual use, whilst the imports of gold and silver, prove that, within four years the large amount of $135,972,095 73, has been added to the gold and silver coin remaining in the country. The Secretary adds, "it may reasonably be expected if the supply should continue for a few years, that this country will be able to dispense with banks of issue, and their attendant evils, and have the gold and silver currency contemplated by the coustitution."

The Report exhibits the operations of the coast survey and revenue service; announces the unparalleled and gratifying fact that the work in the various offices of account is no longer in arrears; recommends a rule forbidding the re-examination of claims against government on certain conditions; calls for an additional appropriation to complete various Custom Houses now constructing; shows the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the accounts of Collectors of Customs; exhibits the condition of the Marine Hospitals; attests the successful operation of the law for the better security of the lives of passengers on steam vessels; invites the attention of Congress to the case of the Texas creditors, and to other matters of subordinate interest and recommends some legislation in regard to the salaries of Custom House officers.

The reader, being in possession of the leading points of the Report of Secretary Guthrie, may form a correct conclusion as to the financial policy of the Administration. It is manifest that the Administration are resolved to carry out as far as practicable, the principles of free trade and of retrenchment—to reform abuses, to enforce a strict accountability on subordinats, to protect the treasury from plunder, open or insidious, to maintain the credit and character of the country—in a word, to administer the public finances in accordance with the old fashioned Democratic doctrines of economy and honesty.

The report affords the highest and best evidence of the energy, industry, accuracy and honesty of Secretary Guthrie, and of his ability to discharge the laborious and difficult duties of his department.

The report, moreover, unfolds facts respecting the resources, growth and prosperity of the country, which should touch the heart of the patriot with a sense of gratitude to Providence, and which may assist him in an adequate conception of the power and grandeur of its future career."

GRAND LODGE.

At the late Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Clement H. Jordan, of Roxboro', Grand Master.
Peter Adams, of Greensboro', " Sen. Warden.
James H. Moore, of Warrenton, " Jun. Warden.
C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh, " Treasurer.
William Thos. Bain, of Raleigh, " Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master made the following appointments:

William P. Taylor, of Pittsboro,' Dep. G. Master.
Rev. James Reid, of Louisburg, Grand Chaplain.
Joseph Greene, of Brunswick Co. " Sen. Dea.
Edw'd R. Stanly, of Newbern, " Jun. do.
Jas. M. Palmer, of Hillsboro', " Steward.
A. K. Clements, of Wake Co. " Marshal.
A. M. Noble, of Louisburg, " S. Bearer.
Robert S. French, of Lumberton, G. Pursuivant.
James S. Terrell, of Raleigh, " Tyler.

Sixty-seven Lodges were represented by about one hundred delegates. There are about one one hundred working Lodges in the State.

GREAT MOB AT ERIE. There was a mob at Erie, New York, on Wednesday, on account of an attempt to alter the guage of the Railroad from the State line. The track was torn up, bridges demolished, and the trains stopped.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

COTTON firm. FLOUR easier, and sales of WHEAT at $1 78 for Gennessee, and $1 66 for Western white. CORN firm, with sales at 78 to 80 cents for new.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We present, this morning, to the readers of the Sun, the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress. It is a plain written document, embracing a careful and deliberate survey of the affairs of the Union, and all the incidental relations pertaining to its varied interests. Several of the topics introduced to our notice are of manifest importance, not only with respect to the United States, but in their relation to other countries. All are, however, discussed in a dispassionate and statesmanlike tone; other governments are referred to with respect; and the utmost confidence is expressed in their liberality of purpose and cordial relations with our own; at the same time, the zeal and devotion which characterises a patriotic concern for the best welfare of the United States pervades the whole document.

The prominent topics of the Message, and the views of the Executive thereupon, have, as usual, been anticipated. We find that the President has expressed himself upon two or three subjects, however, with peculiar emphasis. The appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States for purposes of internal improvement is discountenanced. The past, and the experience it has afforded, are regarded as warning us against the dangers that a like policy may have in reserve in the future. With respect to the Pacific railroad project, the Message also uses very guarded language. The magnitude and importance of the work are duly appreciated, and the President is fully disposed to sanction, to the fullest extent, anything that can be constitutionally devised for its promotion. He considers that the relation of the government to such an enterprise "should be incidental rather than primary."

Our foreign affairs with several countries seem to be in a transition state. With England, the fishery question is prominent, but in a hopeful condition of adjustment by treaty. There is a boundary question, also, referring to the territorial division upon the north-west, brought to the notice of Congress. And also a matter of claims between the citizens of the two countries in process of arrangement.

With Mexico, the boundary line between New Mexico and Chihuahua is, as our readers are aware, still in dispute. Other questions of considerable magnitude are pending between the two republics, but the message gives us no probabilities about the result.

Brazil, it seems, is rather straight-laced in her commercial policy, and seems unwilling to concede the use of the Amazon to the enterprise of other nations. It is hoped, however, that she may be induced to forego her restrictive notions, and conform somewhat to the more liberal action of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation with regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories.

The Koszta affair is briefly introduced, the facts being stated as heretofore understood. The message does not contain any "ultimatum" either Austrian or American upon the subject. The thing has "whittled out." Koszta is said, at the time the paragraph was written, to be on his way to the United States. He has since returned, landed at New York without a demonstration, and passed through Baltimore, undetected, to Washington the other day. We suppose he has thanked the President for his head by this time, and may now thank him for a paragraph in the message.

The annoyance to which American citizens are exposed from the jealous and suspicious policy in Cuba, is properly made a topic of remark, and should be pressed upon the notice of the Spanish government.

The interests of "the District" are taken into consideration, and the President is evidently disposed to advance them to the extent of his influence.

The message has nothing in it of a very marked or impressive character. It bears the aspect of sincerity and a prudent concern for the general welfare. Altogether, it is characteristic of the author—plain, sensible, and thoroughly American.

Baltimore Sun of 7th inst.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c. In passing Joshua Trotter's carriage shop a day or two since he invited us to call and examine some fine work. He had just put up an extra buggy for Maj. Benjamin Morrow, in the vicinity of Charlotte. It is one of the finest pieces of work which we have ever seen manufactured in this country, combining elegance of form, durability, and lightness of material, and if it had been exhibited at the late State Agricultural Fair at Raleigh, must have borne off the premiums.

Mr. Trotter also exhibited to us some fifty or more draughts of the best French, English, and American patterns of carriages, buggies, &c., as exhibited at the great World's Fair of London in 1852. These are accompanied by a book explaining all the parts of the different patterns, and persons wishing anything in his line will have no difficulty in selecting just the pattern to please themselves.

Charlotte Whig.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN OFFICE IN MISSISSIPPI. Hon John J. McRae, the Governor elect of Mississippi, lately U. S. Senator, and Hon. Jacob Thompson, for a long time a member of the House of Representatives from the same State, are natives of North Carolina. So also are W. H. Muse, the Secretary of State elect, and Gen. Wm. Clark, the present State Treasurer. D. C. Glenn, the present Attorney General who has been re-elected, was born and raised near Milton. Hon. George H. Mitchell, lately a Judge of one of the Courts of that State, and who has been just elected to the Legislature from Coahoma county, was born and raised in Newbern, N. C.

The papers of the State are discussing the claims of the various prominent gentlemen whose names are likely to be brought before the Convention which will meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. It is a matter of secondary importance who receives the nomination—the Democracy is largely in the ascendant, and if the nominee stands upon the platform of principles as recognized by the last State and National Conventions, his election is certain. There must be no compromising, no dodging. The distribution question must be met squarely. That question will over-ride all others in the canvass, and unless our candidate is not only sound but above suspicion, he will receive but the cold and luke-warm support of this region. Opposition to it is a cardinal principle, and in spite of disorganizers and factionists if we remain true to our creed victory will perch upon our banner. It is needless for us to say that no gentleman however great his talents or important his past services have been, can expect to receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of this District, who is not right on that question. It was the ground mainly upon which the last Congressional election turned, and we could not abandon our position without dereliction to our gallant standard-bearer, Mr. Craige.

We will not enter into an argument upon this question at this time, it was fully and freely discussed in our columns last summer—and we are yet to hear of the first distribution Democrat in this District.

Either of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the canvass could carry the State by an overwhelming majority, and add new lustre to the office. Individually, we prefer Hon. John W. Ellis, but will support cordially the nominee—having full confidence in the selection the Convention may make. Possessed of commanding talents, suavity of manners, antecedents which show his devotion to the principles of the party to which he has rendered acceptable services, Judge Ellis's name would add strength to our cause; and his unwavering good fortune be a talisman of victory. So great was his personal popularity, and the confidence with which he inspired his friends that he was repeatedly elected to the Commons from the old Federal County of Rowan. Since his elevation to the Bench, the dignity, ability, and courtesy with which he presides, has won for him friends in every District in the State. His popularity with the young men—the active, efficient working men of the party; his familiarity with the political history of the country, his soundness upon all questions at issue, together with his fine argumentive powers, point him out as the most available man.

It is important that we should organize for the conflict at an early day. We hope in order to secure a full attendance and have a fair expression of opinion, that a time will be fixed upon for the holding of the Convention, that will make it convenient for delegates from all parts of the State to be present. The last Convention met in May. Many of the Courts in this circuit come on in that month, which will prevent a full attendance from this section, if that time is again selected.

We call upon the Raleigh "Standard" to move in the matter. Primary meetings can be held at January Courts and delegates appointed. March, it strikes us would be the most suitable time, and Raleigh the place. *Charlotte Democrat.*

THE STATE CONVENTION—THE TIME OF HOLDING IT. We notice that several papers of the Democratic party in North Carolina, are recommending the holding of the State Convention for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes connected with the organization of the party with reference to the ensuing campaign, at a very early day—some as early as January or February. We agree with them in one thing: the Convention ought to be held at such a season as would be most convenient for the delegates from the country, and would interfere least with farming operations; for it is highly desirable that it should be composed of solid, *bonâ fide* representatives of the real and permanent interests of the State—the bone and sinew of the party, and not of mere politicians by profession. Taking this fact into consideration, therefore, we think that an earlier time of meeting than that of the last Convention should be agreed upon; say the first week in April, or the last in March. Sooner, we would look upon as impracticable. For instance, in our own county it has been usual to hold a meeting for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, and for purposes of county organization, on Tuesday of March County Court—Court commencing on the second Monday in the month. This is about as soon as the other counties in the district move, or are prepared to move; it would, therefore, be impossible, we think, to have a full and fair representation of all the counties before the time we have indicated. The longer it is postponed after that time, the worse, for the more it will interfere with the planting season, and therefore, the less likely it will be to have the attendance of delegates from the country, and, indeed, from the town, too. *Wil. Journal.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The first annual message of President Pierce was delivered to both houses of Congress on yesterday, and is now spread before the country for the perusal and examination of the people. Its reading in the two houses was listened to with marked interest and attention, and we are sure the like interest will be manifested throughout the country. We venture to predict that there will be very nearly a unanimous judgment amongst democrats as to the clearness, ability, and political soundness, of the document. It is emphatically a democratic State paper, and it is one of which democrats may well feel proud. There is an elevation of tone in adverting to our foreign relations, which stamps the message as purely American in sentiment. On the subject of territorial acquisition, the President speaks out with the frankness of a statesman whose confidence in the capacity of our form of government to adapt itself to a large expansion of territory is fully confirmed by the lights of experience as well as of reason. But there is no unnecessary or dangerous encouragement to hasty or illegal acquisitions held out; the idea of progress is prominent, but it is natural, legitimate, and safe progress.

The sentiments of the President in regard to the settlement of the late dangerous sectional agitations will find a hearty response in every patriotic bosom. The solemn pledge which he repeats on this subject was hardly necessary to give assurance to those who have witnessed the solicitude and fidelity with which his policy has been directed to the maintenance of those fraternal relations between the different sections of the confederacy which are so essential to the preservation of the federal Union. But, in view of the momentous importance of the subject, we are glad that the President has once more impressed upon his countrymen the necessity of adhering faithfully and carnestly to the Compromise of 1850, and that he has sealed the appeal by the pledge of his own untarnished honor to resist any effort to defeat that adjustment during his term of service.

Our democratic friends will be gratified to find in the message an open and undisguised avowal and advocacy of those great principles which lie at the bottom of the democratic organization. These fundamental principles are distinctly and cordially recognised as the basis of his political faith, and in the recommendations which he makes to Congress he keeps constantly in view the well-defined democratic landmarks. We venture the opinion that this frank avowal of his democratic sentiments will meet the warm approval of his friends.

But there is one other distinctive feature in the message on which the hearts of the people will unite in commendations. We allude to the tone of elevated political morality which pervades the whole document. The President would have failed to meet the just expectations and wishes of the country if he had omitted to impress upon his message a high moral sentiment. He has discharged his duty in this respect nobly, and we are sure that he will be sustained by the country in carrying his views out in practice. Without further comment, we leave our readers to judge for themselves; and we are satisfied that, after perusing and studying the message, every faithful democrat will be better satisfied than ever not only with his principles, but with the President who thus eloquently and boldly avows and advocates them.

Wash. Union of Wednesday last.

THE IRISH EXILES. Of the exiles, four—Messrs, Meagher, McManus, O'Donohue and Mitchell—have made their escape and are now on American soil; three remain in Van Diemau's Land, viz: Wm. Smith O'Brien, Jno. Martin and Kevin Izad O'Doherty. Of O'Brien, Mr. Mitchel said that he would not try to escape, but if he wished to d- so, there was not English force enough on the Island to prevent it.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The War in the East—The Battle of Oltenitza a Feint—Contemplated Attack of the Russians in Bessarabia—The War to be Prosecuted with Vigor—Another Turkish Victory—More Diplomatic Notes—The Turks Triumphant in Asia—Condition of the Markets Decline in Breadstuffs.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8. The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates of Nov. 26th, has arrived. She brings intelligence that hostilities had ceased between the Turks and Russians in Europe for the winter, but that in the meantime the Turks continued to be successful over the Russians in Asia. New attempts at reconciliation were being made.

Egypt had prohibited the export of grain.

The steamer Arctic arrived out on the 23d. She got ashore for a few hours on Burbo Bank during a fog, but sustained no damage.

The steamer Goldon Age refuses to carry the mails to Australia on the small terms offered, but Capt. Porter offers to carry private letters without charge.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 10th, show that the operations at Oltenitza were only feigned attacks on the parts of the Turks, designed to deceive Gortscakoff. The plan succeeded, and Omar Pasha is combining his troops to attack the divisions of Gen. Luders, in Beesarabia, the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea to co-operate with the land forces, in the attack. The Porte has received from the British and French Ambassadors assurances of effective co-operation in case of need, so that the fleet can be sent into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed.

The Paris Patrie has a despatch from Vienna, dated November 21st, stating that the Russian army had received orders to assume the offensive, and cross the Danube.

There were more rumors of diplomatic notes, but none that could be relied upon. For the present hostilities have ceased all along the Moldavian and Wallachian lines. Floods in the Danube prevent operations, but it was expected that fighting would be renewed. Letters from Vienna of the 23d state that Omer Pasha had received orders from Constantinople to prosecute the war with vigor, and that the Czar had sent similar instructions to Gortscakoff.

In the meantime diplomacy was again active. On the 7th the British steamer Fury brought to Constantinople the draft of a new Anglo-French note, which the Porte declined to consider. A more comprehensive proposal had been prepared at Paris by Napoleon.

It was said that Count Walowski, the French Minister at London, had returned from Paris with the draught of this treaty agreed to by France and England, in which the other powers would be invited to join. If the Austrian statements are to be credited, the Czar has replied to an inquiry of Austria that he will propose a project of peace. The Sultan is said to be equally disposed to come to terms, but will not be the first to retract. He has, however, sent Faud Effendi as Imperial Commissioner to the army on the Danube to restrain the ardor of Omer Pacha, and thus give diplomacy another chance.

The following is the present position of military affairs; Omer Pasha holds Kalafat with 40,000 troops and is fortifying himself in the strongest manner in the triangle between Krajova, Kalafat and Marobia, thus securing communication between both banks, and having the base of his operations to act on in Lesser Wallachia. The Turks under Ishmael Pasha had fought the Russians under Gen. Bach, and took them. A rumor from Vienna, which is not credited, says that the Turks had been ordered from Constantinople to abandon Kalafat.

It is said that Omer Pasha gave as a reason for recrossing the Danube, that Gen. Parloff exposed his troops to a superior force and was beaten. but that reinforcements arriving to the Russians so as to make twice as strong as the Turks, he had retired to axert the same disaster that befell Parloff.

On the 15th the Turks attempted to surprise the Russian post of Turmal, but were discovered and returned to Kalafat.

The Turks must soon abandon the Islands opposite Tortukai and Kustuch, as the rise of the Danube overflows them.

The Russian Bulletin says that their batteries drove the Turks from the Island opposite Giurgero, but the latest accounts say the Turks still hold it.

The success of the Turks in Asia continues to be most brilliant. The Egyptian squadron keeps watch on the coast from Trebi Sande to Kedout Kale. More Turkish ships were entering the Black Sea, and a naval battle was daily expected. The Turks had captured Fort St. Nicholas, and now hold it, having repulsed the Russians three times. The militia of Alarunstan, who had been equipped by Russia, had gone over to the Turks.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Nov.* 26. Cotton is unchanged, except upon the lower grades, which have slightly improved. Sales of the week 41,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,750, and exporters 2,-50 bales. Brown and Shipley quote fair Orleans at 6¾d.; middling 6.; fair Mobile 6¼d.; middling 5¾d.; fair uplands 6¾d.; middling 5¾d.; inferior 3¾ a 4¼d.; ordinary 4¾ a 5¼. Stock 655,000.

Breadstuffs. The improved tone in breadstuffs has been lost, and prices are lower. The highest circulars quote a decline of 1d. in wheat. White 10s. 2d.; Western canal flour 37s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s. 3d.; Ohio 38s. a 38s. 6d. Corn dull. White was held at 47 a 48s.. and yellow at 46 a 47s. Corn meal 23 a 24s.

Provisions. Gardiner quotes Beef quiet but firm. Pork dull. Bacon lower. Lard had declined 1s.; sales of 50 tons at 57s. a 58s. Tallow unsteady at 53s. a 56s. 6d.

Tea was active at a large advance. Congous 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 3½d. Sugar unchanged; sales at 22s. a 23s.

Ashes active at 31s. 6d. for Pearls, and 28s. 6d. for Pots.

Rosin active and firm. Sales of 3,000 bbls. common at 5s. a 6s. 8d. a 7s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 58s.

Trade at Manchester had slightly declined.

London Money Market. Consols had advanced to 95¾ a 95⅞. Stocks firm and unchanged—sales of U. S. 6's '68, (bonds,) at 110½ a 111½; U. S. 6's '67, 110½; Pennsylvania 5's, 88; Maryland 5's 95 a 97

London, Dec. 25. Tea was active at firm rates. Cotton and breadstuffs unchanged. Copper advnnced £9 10s. per ton. Iron not materially dearer.

Havre, Nov. 25. Sales of cotton for the week ending the 22d, 4,000 bales. To-day prices have advanced 1 franc. Flour has declined.

STILL LATER.

We have still later news by the steamer Arctic.

Nothing new in relation to the war between the Turks and Russians.

In China, it is stated, the insurgents had been every where successful.

Flour and corn had declined. Cotton was firm.

NO LICENSE. Some time previous to the last term of Guilford County Court, we heard frequent mention of a petition, numerously signed in town and country, to be presented to the Court against granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. The petition was not read before the Court; but on the application of C. A. Gillespie for an order to renew his license to retail, the fact of a strongly organized and united opposition to any license was developed. We think most of the regular members of the bar had been retained, on one side or the other, and the matter was ably argued before the Court by Messrs. J. T. Morehead, Gorrell and Gilmer—Mr. Morehead in favor of the application, Mr. Gorrell against it, and Mr. Gilmer in a plain dispassionate exposition of the law, and duty and obligations of the Justice under it. The applicant, we believe it is admitted, comes as nearly up to the requirements of the law as to the character prescribed for a retailer as any man who has ever applied; but the vote of the Magistrates on the bench showed their strong feeling of opposition to the business. The vote stood, *nine* in favor and *eighteen* against granting the license. No other application was made; and now there is not a single licensed retail shop in the county. A fair opportunity will therefore be now presented for judging of the effect of the "critter" coming by the quart instead of the gill.

Greensborough Patriot.

The South Carolina Senate have unanimously passed a resolution directing the Governor to present a sword, or some other suitable testimony to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, of the United States Navy, as a proper tribute from his native State, for his gallant and meritorious conduct on board the sloop-of-war St. Louis, in the bay of Smyrna.

THE OCEAN BURIED.

BY REV. T. B. CHAPIN.

"Bury me not in the deep, deep sea!"—
The words came faint and mournfully,
From the pallid lips of a youth, who lay
On the cabin-couch, where day by day,
He had wasted and pined till o'er his brow
The death-shade had slowly passed, and now
When the land and his fond-loved home were nigh,
They had gathered around him to see him die.

"Bury me not in the deep, deep sea,
Where the billowy shroud will roll over me—
Where no light can break thro' the dark cold wave,
And no sunbeam rest sweetly upon my grave,
'It boots not,' I know I have oft been told,
'Where the body shall lie when the heart is cold,'
Yet grant ye, oh grant ye this boon to me,
Bury me not in the deep, deep sea!

'For in fancy I've listened to well known words—
The free, wild wind, and the song of birds—
I have thought of *home*, of cot and bow'r,
And of scenes that I loved in childhood's hour.
I have ever hoped to be laid, when I died,
In the church-yard there on the green hill side—
By the bones of my fathers my grave should be—
Bury me not in the deep, deep sea!"

'Let my death-slumber be where a mother's pray'r
And sisters' tears can be blended there,
Oh! 'twill be sweet ere the heart throb is o'er,
To know, when its fountain shall gush no more,
That those it so fondly has yearned for will come
To plant the first wild flower of spring on my tomb,
Let me lie where the loved ones can weep over me,
Bury me not in the deep, deep sea.

'And there is *another*—her tears would be shed
For him who lay in an ocean-bed,
In hours that pains me to think of now,
She hath twined these locks and kiss'd this brow—
In the hair she has wreath'd shall the sea-snake hiss?
The brow she has pressed shall the cold wave kiss?
For the sake of that bright one who wait. there for me,
Bury me not in the deep, deep sea!

'She hath been in my dreams'—his voice fail'd there
They gave no heed to his dying prayer.
* * * * * * * *
They have lower'd him slow o'er the vessel's side,
Above him hath closed the solemn tide,
Where to dip her wing the wild fowl rests—
Where the blue waves dance with their foamy crests—
Where the billows bound and the winds sport free,
They buried him there, in the deep, deep sea.

From the Democratic Pioneer.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately noticed several articles in your paper among others, calling the attention of Democrats to the subject of the next canvass in this State, and suggesting the names of different persons in connection with the office of Governor. While I am ready to acknowledge the distinguished abilities and peculiar fitness of most of the gentlemen whose names have been thus brought forward, I am somewhat surprised that no person, so far as I am informed, has presented for the consideration of the party the name of that gallant young Democrat upon whose shoulders, (as was well remarked by Judge Saunders) has fallen the mantle of Bartlett Yancy—I need hardly say I allude to Samuel P. Hill of Caswell. Possessed of a brilliant intellect, a ripe scholar, already distinguished as a lawyer at a Bar graced by such men as John A. Gilmer, John Kerr and others of perhaps equal ability, a ready, graceful and eloquent debater, a shrewd politician, a statesman of enlarged and comprehensive views, affable in his demeanor and captivating in his manners, he could not fail to carry the entire strength of his party throughout the State. Against such a man I know of no objection that could be alleged, unless it be the old fogy one of youthfulness—an objection that has been losing force ever since the delivery of a certain speech in the British Parliament by a certain *young* man named Pitt in answer to a certain *old* man named Walpole—and one which I think will be found to have little weight with the intelligent freemen of North Carolina.

Without intending to underrate the claims or disparage the abilities of other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in the articles to which I have alluded, I beg leave, as an humble member of the party, to present that of Samuel P. Hill of Caswell.

CURRITUCK.

For the Standard.

Reform and Improvement Ticket for Commissioners.

MR. HOLDEN: Sir, let me suggest to the voters in the Western Ward the names of L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., and Dr. JOS. J. W. TUCKER, as suitable persons to vote for at the next Election.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 10.

The receipts of produce the past week have been uncommonly large.

FLOUR continues to arrive in large quantities. The price keeps up from a disposition on the part of a few to monopolize the article. Sales during the entire week were made at $6 and upwards for super. There is no outlet at this price. The stock is large.

The supply of CORN is good, and prices are lower—sales at 80 to 85 cts. per bushel.

FEATHERS are scarce and much wanted at 45 to 47½ cts. per lb.

Sales of SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 59 cts. per gallon.

RAW TURPENTINE $3,25 to $3,50 per bbl.

Carolinian.

NORFOLK, December 10.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

CORN.—We report sales of mixed and white at 65@66c.; yellow 67c.

FLOUR.—Declined, S. F. $7 @ $7¼; extra $7,25; family $8.

PEAS and BEANS at our last quotations.

GROCERIES.—Unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2¾ @ $2¾; Spirits Turpentine 65 cents.

COTTON—9¼ to 9¾, according to quality.

STAVES—Pipe $56; W. O. hhd. $45; R. O. hhd. $34 @ $35; Bbl. $28 @ $30.

FOR CHRISTMAS!—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING just returned from a Northern City with a rich assortment of articles in their line, take this method of calling the attention of ladies and gentlemen to the variety of their goods suitable for Christmas presents.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine leather reticules, plain and fancy embroidered Baskets, French Cups and Saucers, China flower-vases and Candlesticks, Portemonnies and Neccessaries, jet and gilt Bracelets, papiermache work boxes, Tea setts, China gilt edge Cups and Saucers, Ivory Chessmen, fine Cutlery, Kid, India Rubber and Wax Dolls, ass't crying babies, fine China Children Tea and Dinner setts, assorted games, Boys' Guns, &c., &c.

TOYS.—Tin Gigs, Carriages, Horses, Steam-engines, Savings-banks, beautiful Water-works, fine French Toys, Menageries, Show-lights, Farm Yards, Inboxes, Bureaux, Tool Banks, Kitchen furniture, Cooking Stoves, Pewter Tea setts, Candlesticks, Chandeliers, Baskets, Tin Bedsteads, singing men, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES.—Raisins, Prunes, Currents, Figs, Citron, assorted Candies, soft Bordeaux Almonds, Walnuts, Peccannuts, Pulmnuts, Filberts, Preserves and Pickles, Brandy Peaches, &c., &c. Call and see at

F. MAHLER'S & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1853. 8—

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—*State of North Carolina, Johnston County.* I hereby give notice to the heirs of Lucy Woodall to apply for their distributive shares of the said estate by the fourth Monday of February next, for I shall not be bound for any interest on the money after that time. Also, I shall plead this notice in bar of their recovery after the time limited by law.

VISON IVEY, Adm'r.

December 10, 1853. 8—3t.pd.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1853. 8—4w.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Dividend of *Five per cent.*, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared—payable at the Principal Bank, on the first MONDAY in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1853. 8—

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this City on the first MONDAY in January next, at 12 o'clock M.

A full attendance of the Stockholders is requested, either in person or by proxy.

By order,

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1853. 8—

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING SESSION of this School will commence on the 9th of January. Board can be had from $6 to $8 per month.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, Dec. 5, 1853. 8—3w.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1853. 90—

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:—*Whereas*, L. B. Shaw, J. H. Strum, John G. Overby, Robert S. Puryear, D. S. Wilkerson, W. Satterwhite, and S. Beasley jr., have associated themselves together under Articles of Agreement now of file in the Office of the Secretary of State, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Granville County, on the 7th day of September, 1853, and have applied to be incorporated for the purpose of exercising the rights and ceremonies of Masonry, and raising candidates in the several degrees of the same, under the corporate style of Adoniram Lodge, No. 149 of Ancient Free and accepted Masons, to pursue the business of exercising the rights and ceremonies of Freemasonry, and the duties of relief belonging to the order, at Youngs' X Roads, in the County of Granville, for the term of thirty years.

Now therefore, In pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate Literary Institutions and Benevolent and Charitable Societies," We do by these presents declare the before-mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation, according to the terms prescribed in said Articles of Agreement, under the name and corporate style of "Adoniram Lodge No. 149 of ancient free and accepted Masons," to carry on the business of exercising the rights and ceremonies of Freemasonry and the duties of relief belonging to the order, at Youngs' X Roads, in the County of Granville, for the term of thirty years from the date hereof; to have all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and to be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In Witness Whereof, His Excellency DAVID S. REID, our Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused our Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed thereto.

SEAL

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 6th day of December, in

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid, 6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic " 20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric " All kinds of Extracts and
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do. Confections,
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do. 50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
3 " Nitric do. 10 " Fowler's Solution,
3 " Muriatic do. 25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether, 10 " Iodine,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre, 10 " Iodine Potassae,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid, 10 " Cirate Iron,
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonis, 20 oz. do do and Qui.
2 do Spts do 20 " Lactate do
50 lbs. Carbonate, do 50 " Balsam Copaiba,
25 " Liq Ammonia, 100 " Quinine,
5 " Tartar Emetic, 10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Pulv. Animonialis, 100 gals Castor Oil,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do 100 " Flor Sulphur,
25 " Blue Mass, 10 bbls. Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth, 5 " Printer's Glue,
3 " Calomel (Opt.) 20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
25 " Gum Camphor, " Shakers Herbs,
300 " Chloride Lime, 50 " Gum Arabic
20 " Choloform, 25 " do Assafoetida,
50 " Peruvian Bark, 1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

57 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment, 12 doz. Horseman's Hope, 12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
24 " Hoofland's German Bit. 6 " Gray's Ointment,
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand, 10 " Green Mountain do.
A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines.
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
R. R. R. Remedies and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead 50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry
90 " Extra do. and in Oil,
40 " No 1 do 50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint; 25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black, 4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre, 1 " Copal Varnish,
2 casks Spanish Brown, 10 cans Coach do.
2 " Venetian Red, 1 bbl. Japan do.
5 kegs Red Lead, 1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge, &c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted, 125 boxes French and American Window Glass,
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Druggists shop Furniture.

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one. AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
85 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, Mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors, just received and for sale by P. E. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—4tstJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS received a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal,	Arjana,	Lopez,
Chicken Cock,	La National,	Plantation,
Londres,	Niagara,	La Magnolia,
El Divan,	Cobden,	Napoleon,
Isabella,	Rio Honda,	Baraneo,
Victoria,	Conquesta,	Programa,
La India,	El Mensagora,	Ugues,
La Salvadora,	Baltimore Club,	

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.

CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN.—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, opposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1857, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following now offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:

E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Stricklands; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C..

☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.

PARISEN & KING.
September 13, 1853. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.

2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
50 Kegs Nails and Brads.

J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS, would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers," to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser. JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.,* which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 16—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S B